

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

DCI Breakfast in Honor of Representative Henry J. Hyde  
Wednesday, 13 August, 8:00 a.m., DCI Dining Room

Executive Registry

FROM:

David D. Gries  
Director of Congressional Affairs

EXTENSION

NO.

86-

3690X

DATE

12 August 1986

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S  
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. *PHS*  
DCI

13 AUG 1986

cc: DDO  
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B-808-JR

11 August 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM: Dave Gries   
SUBJECT: Breakfast with Rep. Henry Hyde

You are scheduled to host breakfast on Wednesday, 13 August at 8:00 a.m. for Representative Henry J. Hyde (R., IL). Also scheduled to attend are Clair George, Dick Kerr and myself.

As you know, Rep. Hyde is a current member of HPSCI and also a member of the Foreign Affairs and Judiciary committees.

Suggested talking points and biographic information are attached.

Attachment

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Illinois - 6th District

## 6 Henry J. Hyde (R)

Of Bensenville — Elected 1974

Born: April 18, 1924, Chicago, Ill.  
 Education: Attended Duke U., 1944; Georgetown U.,  
 B.S. 1947; Loyola U., J.D. 1949.  
 Military Career: Navy, 1944-46.  
 Occupation: Lawyer.  
 Family: Wife, Jeanne Simpson; four children.  
 Religion: Roman Catholic.  
 Political Career: Ill. House, 1967-75, majority leader,  
 1971-72; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 1982.  
 Capitol Office: 2104 Rayburn Bldg., 20515; 225-4561.



In Washington: Hyde has evolved in recent years from his old role as anti-abortion crusader to a new one as indispensable point man for conservative Republicans on foreign policy and defense issues.

No matter who is the nominal sponsor of a controversial amendment backing an anti-communist cause or opposing a nuclear weapons freeze, there is rarely any doubt that Hyde will be its most impressive spokesman, looking for flawed liberal arguments and then pouncing on them with all the sarcasm he used for years as a trial lawyer in Chicago. He may be the best debater in the House. The one occasional criticism of him is that he has more zeal for argument than he does for the less glamorous task of drafting legislation.

In the 98th Congress, Hyde took the lead in haranguing critics of the hard-line Reagan policies in Central America. He defended the administration's involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. "Why legitimize the Sandinistas?" he asked his colleagues at one point. "They came into power on a lie, on fraud ... and they stay in power through repression."

Hyde has been one of the most active critics of the movement for a nuclear freeze. In mid-1982, when the House narrowly rejected a freeze, Hyde led the opposition, calling the idea "government by bumper sticker." Later in the year, after the National Conference of Catholic Bishops had prepared draft language endorsing a freeze, he persuaded 23 other Catholic members to sign his letter urging them to consider the arguments against it. In 1983, the House passed a watered-down version of a freeze resolution, and Hyde was among those responsible for the pressure for its modification.

Hyde has been equally vocal in his arguments for the MX missile. "Our bombers are 20 years old, our Minutemen are 10 to 15 years

old," he has said. "Peace is not served by a horse and buggy defense." In 1984, when Democratic presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale opposed the MX after defending it as vice president, Hyde characterized Mondale as having "a capacity to pirouette on these issues that makes Baryshnikov look clumsy."

On one occasion in the 98th Congress, Hyde's rhetoric got him into trouble with other conservatives. The House Armed Services Committee had agreed to an amendment barring use of American combat troops in El Salvador and Nicaragua, except in cases of congressional approval or clear threat of attack on U.S. personnel. In a criticism of the measure after it had passed the House, Hyde blistered his colleagues for having told communists that El Salvador "is not within the boundaries of places we will defend." He denounced the measure as "a blatantly cowardly and political amendment."

That infuriated Democrat Dan Daniel of Virginia, one of the most conservative members of the House, who tried to have Hyde ruled out of order for insulting the patriotism and bravery of Armed Services Committee members. Hyde backed off, and withdrew his comments.

Unlike many conservative Republicans, Hyde does not reject the concept of humanitarian economic aid to the Third World. When Republicans sought to cut funding for the Asian Development Bank by half in 1980, Hyde accused them of trying to turn back the clock "to the days of the early 1930s." On another occasion, he warned them that "the biblical injunction to give food to the hungry and clothe the naked does not stop when we enter this chamber."

Whatever Hyde says or does on foreign policy in the future, the odds are he will be

Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill.

## Illinois 6

The 6th is a white-collar suburban district in which any Republican could feel at home. Taking in parts of Cook and Du Page counties, it follows the route of two commuter rail lines that drew Chicagoans westward as early as the 1930s.

Wealthy suburbs like Elmhurst, Villa Park, Lombard, Glen Ellyn and Wheaton branch out from the city in the southern part of the district. Farther north are Wood Dale, Itasca and Roselle, newer suburbs along the O'Hare Airport corridor that are still expanding, filling with businesses and high-rise office buildings.

Roselle has more than doubled in size since 1970. Schaumburg, which was still rural in 1960, has more than tripled in size during the past decade and a half, with condominiums and apartment complexes cropping up around its enormous shopping center, Woodfield.

The area between the rail lines is less affluent, and is one of the few parts of the district where a significant Democratic vote can be found. Glendale Heights and Addi-

## Far West Chicago Suburbs — Wheaton

son have some light industry and a blue-collar population. A huge industrial park is located near Elk Grove Village, another fast-growing suburb to the north. Bensenville, which years ago attracted migrant workers drawn by the farms of the area, still has a small Hispanic community. In addition, the growth of some of the townships close to Chicago has drawn white-collar voters who hold to an independent line and are not reliable sources of votes for either party.

On its northeastern border, the 6th hooks into Cook County to take in the older, prosperous suburbs of Des Plaines and Park Ridge. Des Plaines adjoins O'Hare, which is still the world's busiest airport, and is home to many airline employees.

Population: 519,015 White 494,144 (95%), Black 4,321 (1%), Asian and Pacific Islander 14,413 (3%), Spanish origin 15,155 (3%), 18 and over 367,916 (71%), 65 and over 38,548 (7%), Median age 30.

remembered best for his crusade against federal funding for abortions. Over a decade in Congress, that crusade has brought him attention beyond the reach of most of his colleagues. But it also has brought a reputation for fanaticism that troubles him as he competes for a leadership role in the House.

"When an issue develops," he has said, "you either evade it or you grapple with it. I grappled with it, and now it's grappling back."

Hyde was a freshman when he offered his first amendment to ban federal funding of abortions, largely at the urging of Maryland's conservative Republican, Robert E. Bauman. At that time, the federal government was paying for between 200,000 and 300,000 abortions a year, mostly for Medicaid recipients. The amendment passed the House, although it was modified in the Senate to allow payment for abortions to save the life of the mother.

By 1981, the Hyde amendment was firmly in place, upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court. Within a few years, the number of federally funded abortions declined to about 2,000 annually.

Since then, with the controversy over his

famous amendment seemingly settled, Hyde has made a conscious effort to concentrate on other subjects. While he has introduced legislation to identify conception as the beginning of life, he has made no real attempt to move it through Judiciary or on to the House floor. "We don't have the votes," he admits.

Hyde spent much of the 97th Congress arguing about extension of the Voting Rights Act, an experience in which he played a constructive but frequently unhappy role.

When Judiciary first debated extension of the 1965 act, Hyde felt it was time to ease up on the restrictions imposed by the law upon Southern states. All these states have to pre-clear any election law changes with the government, Hyde felt some of them deserved the chance to "bail out" because of good behavior. "A handful of Southern states have been in the penalty box for nearly 17 years," he said. He talked about writing a new law that would apply equally to all regions of the country.

But hearings on the issue changed his mind, and he admitted it with the candor that is his most appealing quality. "I have learned from the hearings," he said, "that there are still

*Illinois - 6th District*

enormous difficulties with people getting the right to vote in the South." Hyde's conversion was the decisive event guaranteeing that a strong Voting Rights revision eventually would pass the House.

Still, Hyde disagreed with the Democrats' version of the bill, and he tangled with Democrat Don Edwards of California, chairman of the subcommittee that wrote the measure. During floor debate over final passage of the conference report, Hyde and Edwards got into a procedural quarrel that caused Hyde to storm out of the chamber. He resigned from Edwards' subcommittee shortly afterward.

Although Hyde has often led the conservative opposition in his years on Judiciary, his actions have not been easy to predict. It was Hyde who fought against a proposal to bar strikes by Legal Services Corporation lawyers, arguing that, as private citizens, they had a constitutional right to strike. It was Hyde who pointed out that an emergency bill to combat child pornography might be unconstitutional.

In 1984, as a member of Judiciary, Hyde played a key role in winning passage of an amendment protecting municipalities from suffering the full monetary damage of court decisions in antitrust lawsuits. A cable TV case in Denver left local governments vulnerable to triple damages in certain cases; Hyde's legislation changed that.

Hyde's reputation for debating skill brought him within three votes of the Republican Conference chairmanship in a last-minute campaign in 1979. Dissatisfied with the front-running candidate, Ohio's Samuel Devine, a group of freshman members persuaded Hyde to run less than a week before the election. Hyde's 74-71 loss was seen as a symbolic victory by his supporters and appeared to give him a shot at a higher leadership post later on.

Hyde was briefly a candidate for party whip in the 1980 election for that job, but faced an impossible problem — the fact that the front-running candidate for party leader, Robert H. Michel, was a fellow-Illinoisian, and no one state has ever had the top two members of the leadership. Once Michel's election as leader began to seem certain, Hyde withdrew.

Hyde believes it is appropriate to debate the morality of a public policy decision — whether it is about abortion or arms control. But he is rarely sanctimonious about judging the morality of individuals.

During the 1983 debate over censuring Illinois Republican Daniel Crane for sexual misconduct with a young House messenger, Hyde opposed a motion by other conservatives

to expel Crane from Congress. "The Judeo-Christian tradition says, 'Hate the sin, love the sinner,'" Hyde told his colleagues. "We are on record as hating the sin, some more ostentatiously than others. I think it is time to love the sinner."

Perhaps more striking, Hyde has quietly spent some of his time in recent months trying to help Bauman, his old ally in the abortion debate, who was defeated in 1980 after admitting that he suffered from "the twin compulsions" of alcoholism and homosexuality. Bauman's subsequent conversion to open "Gay Rights" activism could not have been easy for Hyde to accommodate to his own traditional Catholicism. But Hyde personally telephoned numerous Republican House colleagues asking them to consider finding work for a fellow-conservative he felt had been punished enough.

At Home: Hyde grew up as an Irish Catholic Democrat in Chicago, but like Ronald Reagan, began having doubts about the Democratic Party in the late 1940s. By 1952, he had switched parties and backed Dwight D. Eisenhower for president.

After practicing law in the Chicago area for more than 10 years, and serving as a GOP precinct committeeman, Hyde was chosen by the Republican organization in 1962 to challenge Democratic Rep. Roman Pucinski in a northwest Chicago congressional district. The heavily ethnic district had been represented by a Republican for eight years before Pucinski won it in 1958. Hyde came within 10,000 votes of upsetting Pucinski.

Elected to the Illinois House in 1966, Hyde became one of its most active and outspoken members and one of its most articulate debaters. In 1971 Hyde became majority leader; he made an unsuccessful attempt at the speakership in 1973.

In 1974, longtime Republican Rep. Harold Collier retired from the suburban 6th District just west of Chicago. Much of the district was unfamiliar to Hyde, but he dominated the Republican primary anyway. He called on his political contacts to help line up support from area GOP officials and emerged with 49 percent in a field of six candidates.

The general election was tougher. Hyde's Democratic opponent was Edward V. Hanrahan, a controversial former Cook County state's attorney trying for a political comeback. Hanrahan had made a name for himself in an unpleasant way five years earlier, when Chicago policemen attached to his office carried out an early-morning raid on Black Panther Party headquarters, killing Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

**Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill.**

Hanrahan was indicted for attempting to obstruct the ensuing federal investigation, which had called into question police reports of the raid, but he was acquitted. He was beaten for re-election in 1972.

Nonetheless, Hyde went into his contest with Hanrahan at a disadvantage. The Democrat's past exploits had given him almost universal name recognition in the district and had made him something of a folk hero among some of the area's blue-collar ethnics. With rank-and-file Republicans deserting their party in droves in that Watergate year, the district's nominally Republican nature was not expected to hurt Hanrahan.

Hanrahan proved unable to keep pace with Hyde in fund raising, organization, or personal campaign ability. The Democrat used his record of antagonism to the Daley machine to tout his independence, but traditionally Demo-

cratic sources of funding were dry for him. His penchant for running his own show produced a disorganized effort.

On Election Day, Hyde's superior resources won out. Using telephone banks and an army of precinct workers, his campaign staff turned out enough voters to give him an 8,000-vote plurality over Hanrahan at a time when Republican districts all over the country were falling to Democrats.

Since then, Hyde has become politically invincible. The 1981 redistricting gave him an almost completely new constituency, and an aggressive primary challenger from the new area might have caused Hyde some trouble, as he himself conceded. But no one bothered to challenge him for renomination in 1982 and by 1984 no one dared. He won three-quarters of the general election vote in 1984, his best showing ever.

**Committees**

**Foreign Affairs** (7th of 17 Republicans)  
Arms Control, International Security and Science, Western Hemisphere Affairs.

**Judiciary** (3rd of 14 Republicans)  
Courts, Civil Liberties and Administration of Justice, Monopolies and Commercial Law.

**Select Intelligence** (3rd of 6 Republicans)  
Legislation (ranking): Oversight and Evaluation

**Elections****1984 General**

Henry J. Hyde (R)	157,370	(75%)
Robert H. Renshaw (D)	52,189	(25%)

**1982 General**

Henry J. Hyde (R)	97,918	(68%)
Leroy Kennel (D)	45,237	(32%)

**Previous Winning Percentages:** 1980 (67%) 1978 (66%)  
1976 (61%) 1974 (53%)

**District Vote For President**

1984		1980		1976	
D	52,170 (24%)	D	51,049 (25%)	D	72,192 (33%)
R	166,170 (76%)	R	126,318 (63%)	R	142,229 (65%)
		I	21,069 (11%)		

**Campaign Finance**

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs		Expenditures
<b>1984</b>				
Hyde (R)	\$237,939	\$88,132 (37%)		\$226,733
Renshaw (D)	\$6,324	0		\$6,324
<b>1982</b>				
Hyde (R)	\$267,971	\$70,116 (26%)		\$226,205
Kennel (D)	\$52,655	\$5,450 (10%)		\$52,591

**Voting Studies**

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1984	71	25	79	15	88	7
1983	89	10	83	15	88	12
1982	75	17	79†	19†	86	8
1981	79	20	77	19	81	16
1980	53	39	67	29	76	21
1979	42	50	71	25	78	19
1978	43	54	75	19	73	20
1977	47	52	77	20	80	15
1976	76	22	83	14	85	13
1975	79	20	82	15	85	14

S = Support O = Opposition

† Not eligible for all recorded votes

**Key Votes**

Raise Social Security retirement age to 67 (1983)	Y
Bar covert U.S. aid to Nicaragua (1983)	N
Reduce dairy price supports (1983)	Y
Pass Equal Rights Amendment (1983)	N
Freeze physicians' fees under Medicare (1984)	Y
Bar aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua (1984)	N
Pass bill to revise immigration laws (1984)	Y
Cut education spending (1984)	Y
Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985)	Y

**Interest Group Ratings**

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1984	10	75	8	87
1983	5	85	0	95
1982	15	86	11	81
1981	10	74	7	94
1980	28	74	26	79
1979	5	77	25	94
1978	10	70	5	94
1977	10	59	26	100
1976	0	70	26	74
1975	5	86	13	94



# DINING ROOM EVENTS CHECKLIST

Time/Date of Event: 0800-Wednesday, 13 August 1986

Event: Breakfast XX Luncheon        Dinner        Other       

Host: DCI XX DDCI        ExDir        Other       

Place: DCI D.R. XX Executive Dining Room        Other       

In Honor Of: Representative Henry J. Hyde

Total Number of Attendees: 5\*

Sponsoring Component: OCA/DCI Charge To: 40998

Contact:        Ext:        Room 7D43 Hqs.

Date Reservation Made: 17 July 1986 By: CLD  
PB Officer

EDR and Zandra advised: 17 July 1986 Cys To: DCI; DDO; DDI; OCA; EDR

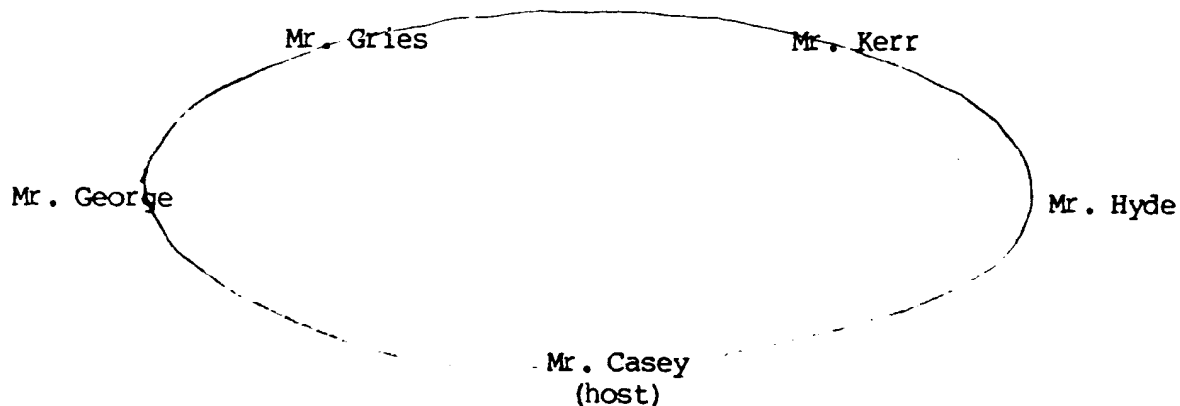
Place Cards:

Ordered:        Date        Received        Date        To EDR        Date       

Menu: WILL ORDER FROM THE MENU

Prepared        Date        Distributed To:       

\*Mr. William J. Casey, host  
Rep. Henry J. Hyde, guest of honor  
Mr. Clair George, DDO  
Mr. Richard Kerr, DDI  
Mr. David Gries, D/OCA/DCI



C O N F I D E N T I A L